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CONTENTS	PAGE
MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY	
Development of Military Technical Strength Discussed (Le Van Tri; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Apr 79)	1
Organization, Mobilization of Reserve Force Discussed (Hai Duong; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Apr 79)	10
Briefs Combatants' Training Periods	18
AGRICULTURE	
Transformation, Building of Marine Product Sector Reviewed (Minh Ngoc; DOC LAP, 27 Jun 79)	19
Rice Growing, Land Reclamation Efforts in South Discussed (NHAN DAN, 1 Aug 79)	21
HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION	
Spare Parts Production Undergoes Reorganization in North (Nguyen Hoa Trang; NHAN DAN, 1 Aug 79)	23
LIGHT INDUSTRY	
Miscellaneous Goods Production, Circulation Policies Outlined (NHAN DAN, 7 Aug 79)	25
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Fulfillment of 1979 Communications, Transportation Plan Urged (Editorial; GIAO THONG VAN TAI, 10 Jul 79)	29

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
LABOR	
Ways To Provide Employment for City People Indicated (TIN SANG, 4 Jul 79)	32
Forced Labor Measures To Be Applied (TIN SANG, 4 Jul 79)	36
BIOGRAPHIC	
Information on Vietnamese Personalities (Various sources, various dates)	39
PUBLICATIONS	
Contents of June Issue of 'ECONOMIC STUDIES' Journal (NGHIEN CUU KINH TE, Jun 79)	43

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT OF MILITARY TECHNICAL STRENGTH DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 4, Apr 79 pp 29-36, 70

[Article by Maj Gen Le Van Tri: "Develop Military Technical Strength in the People's War for the Defense of the Fatherland"]

[Text] To improve the fighting strength of the people's armed forces and build a truly firm and strong modern national defense, to defeat all the wars of aggression waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with imperialism led by the U.S. imperialists, and to firmly defend our fatherland under all circumstances in both the short and long terms, improving military techniques and developing military technical strength constitutes one of the key factors for insuring victory in the war for national defense. This is the combined result of different activities: Employing and insuring techniques; enhancing the effectiveness of the existing system of technical equipment and creating prompt supply sources of weapons and technical equipment; using technical potentials in combat and make technical preparations to readily cope with all eventualities of the war; etc.

1. Use All the Available Weapons and Techniques with Good Result and High Efficiency

Under the party's leadership, during the two struggles against France and the United States, our armed forces and people, developing the revolutionary offensive spirit and employing their intelligence and creativity, applied the "fight with whatever that is available" motto, bringing into play all the techniques applicable to the people's war and effectively using everything, from bamboo spikes, grenades and rifles to artillery pieces of various calibers, tanks, rockets, aircraft and ships, to fight and destroy the enemy.

"Fighting with whatever that is available" is a guideline that symbolizes the valor, skills in strategy, military knowledge and scientific and technical knowledge and skills of our armed forces and people in the field of armed struggle to defeat the aggressors in the people's war and the war of

liberation in our country. Therefore, this is the guideline of action we must follow to develop our military technical strength in the people's war for national defense.

With the available technical equipment and the current assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in our struggle against the Chinese expansionists, and also with our achievements in building the material-technical bases of socialism in our entire country in recent years as well as in the coming years, our army and our people's armed forces have already developed a system of military material-technical bases, a fairly large percentage of which are modern. In view of this, using the existing system of military material-technical bases and the current system of military technical means in the most proper, positive and effective manner is the most revolutionary and practical action aimed at creating the military technical strength necessary for our army and country to fight and stand combat-ready.

Formerly, modern weapons and military techniques played a key role in creating the military technical strength with which we defeated the U.S. aggressors. Today this key role must be developed more vigorously and on a broader scale. Not only main-force troops but also local troops must be able to use modern weapons and techniques with high efficiency. Not only members of the standing army but also self-defense militiamen must master relatively modern weapons and techniques. Self-defense militiamen must be able to use rudimentary weapons as well as modern equipment with proficiency. Only in this way will we be able to develop to a high degree the power and effect of weapons and techniques available so as to create great strength and great results, and to carry out the "fight with whatever that is available" motto in a positive and thorough manner.

Modern military technologies, be it lethal weapons or means designed to achieve a certain goal such as means for combat, transportation, communications, command or so forth, have great power and strong impact under the conditions of modern warfare. The coming into being of modern technical equipment--products of the modern scientific-technical equipment--products of the modern scientific-technical revolution--is the result of the application of various scientific-technical branches to the research, designing and manufacturing processes. Therefore, users must actively improve their knowledge of science and technology, systematically and deeply study science and technology and thoroughly practice technical operations so that within a limited time, they can master the modern weapons and technical means for combat and command they are equipped with. It is necessary to insure standardization, strictness, accuracy and coordination while using weapons and technical means. Leading and commanding cadres must directly concern themselves with organizing the utilization of technical means and with guiding the strict observance of systems and regulations governing the maintenance and utilization of these means, thus improving the state of combat-readiness of modern weapons and technical equipment and their effective use in combat.

The military technical strength of our people's war will also increase when modern weapons and technical means are used in conjunction with relatively modern and rudimentary weapons and technical means. This, in fact, is the combined strength of the system of military technical equipment of the all-people national defense and the people's war for national defense. In effecting this combination, the key problem is to correctly evaluate the role and effect of each element. We should not feel timid or overawed, nor should we feel dependent or overwhelmed in using modern techniques. We should not irrationally hold in high regard the virtues of rudimentary weapons, nor should we take them lightly. Be it modern, relatively modern or rudimentary weapons and be it old or new, we must use them properly and rationally so as to fully exploit, the characteristics of each type. Meanwhile, it is necessary to ingeniously combine their use with a view to developing the effect of each type as well as the combined effect of different types. No matter where we are and no matter what the circumstance may be, it is necessary to actively develop the key role of modern elements; gradually enhance the modernity and scientific-technical character of rudimentary elements; and expand the use of rudimentary and relatively modern weapons and technical means and promptly improve them... to meet the new requirements and new conditions of the all-people national defense and the people's war for national defense.

Our people's warfare, whether it is conducted in the war for liberation or the war for national defense, is characterized by its own strategies, tactics and fighting methods. Therefore, to develop the effect of the available weapons and technical means it is important that on the basis of firmly grasping the line for all-people national defense and for the people's war for national defense, we must now deeply analyze the differences between the war for national defense and the war for national liberation with regard to combat targets, strategic objectives, forces and methods for conducting the war as well as military arts..., so as to adopt the orientations for rational acquisition and use of weapons and techniques. It is necessary to acquire and use military techniques in such a way as to insure that we can develop our mastery to destroy the enemy and destroy the enemy to claim mastery; and can successfully stage counterattacks, offensives and defensive battles to smash all the strategic, tactical and technical maneuvers of the enemy. Fighting means and technical equipment must be used to insure that leaders and commanders can firmly grasp the situation, promptly cope with all eventualities and create and seize favorable opportunities in combat and during the war so as to fight the enemy from a position of strength and score victory right from the first battle on the forefront of the fatherland. Military techniques must be used to develop war efforts with the deployment of main-force corps [binh doan] as well as with the local people's war, and to thwart all the schemes and acts of aggression of the enemy under all circumstances, no matter by which route, at what time, by which methods and with which weapons and techniques it may launch the attack. Therefore, we must, on the one hand, satisfactorily review the supply of equipment and technical means as well as the use of techniques in support of strategies, campaigns and combat during the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, and develop the

experience gained from the war of liberation; and on the other hand, we must actively and urgently study and resolve the new problems that arise in the war for national defense.

Technical preparations must be made not only before the advent of war, but they must be intensified as the war is in progress. It is necessary to grasp and correctly evaluate the nature as well as the strategic, tactical and technical schemes and maneuvers of our combat targets so that technical preparations can be made. Technical problems must be solved on the basis of the strategic determination and ideology and the military arts of the people's war for national defense. Technical preparations must serve to actively contribute toward seizing the initiative in the war and insuring great strength and results and high efficiency for every campaign, every battle and for the entire course and victorious conclusion of the war for national defense.

Just as during the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, we can only get the greatest strategic results out of the existing system of weapons and technical equipment if their uses in all places and at all times are geared to achieve great results and high efficiency with the least possible expense of materials. This method of using weapons and techniques is patterned after our military ideology and concepts and our fighting methods which call for using the few to defeat the many and using the least effort to get the biggest result. This method of usage is contrary to irresponsible and unwarranted acts of wasteful and improper usage that may result in damage to and losses or waste of weapons and ammunition, materials and supplies. Therefore, at all times and in all places, each of our cadres and combatants must develop the fine nature and tradition of our armed forces; uphold their awareness and acts of thrift with the aim to build the country and the army; and must strictly manage, satisfactorily maintain and most rationally and economically use weapons and technical means.

II. Satisfactorily Organize Technical Insurance and Technical Management

The harmonious effect of technical insurance is reflected in that it guarantees the availability of good weapons and technical equipment for all units of the three troop categories on all the frontlines and in all regions of the country to carry out their combat duties or stand combat-ready in accordance with set strategic designs and combat plans. It meets the requirements for maintenance and repair not only of main-force corps operating on a mobile basis to deal heavy annihilating blows, but also of forces fighting locally to apply our well-practiced fighting methods in the war for national defense in the various localities; and not only of modern technical elements but also of other technical elements. Technical insurance involves the application of technical methods which are aimed at not only restoring and maintaining the operation of weapons and technical equipment but also improving their operation and enhancing their power and effect. In national defense as well as in the war for national defense, it is necessary to achieve and maintain harmony and synchronization among the various technical insurance operations.

Technical insurance must also be always linked with the studies of science and technology and military techniques with a view to simultaneously developing the military technical strength of our people's war for national defense and reducing that of the war of aggression to defeat the enemy.

An objective of primary importance of technical insurance operations at present is to help our armed forces develop their mastery in the various localities to destroy the Chinese aggressors when they encroach on our territories, especially on our strategically important defense lines in the border and coastal areas. Therefore, we must make inventory of depots and rationally arrange their locations, and must set the quantities of weapons and equipment put in store or issued for use to carry out immediate duties and other duties that follow. It is necessary to adjust the supply of weapons and other combat means to the various regions and key installations; and to promptly assign, train and effectively employ technical personnel. Necessary technical measures must be used to insure that the technical equipment now being used by the various units possess the highest degree of combat readiness. On the key defense lines, it is necessary to insure that our troops are equipped with sufficient weapons and techniques to repel many offensives of the enemy and firmly defend their battle positions. We must avoid a situation in which our troops have to abandon their positions or cannot win the first battle on the first defense line.

Restoring and maintaining the military technical strength in the war conducted on a large scale to defend the fatherland means first of all to restore and maintain the serviceability of modern weapons and technical means which consist of an ever-increasing number of systems of combined weapons made with an ever-increasing level of sophistication. On the other hand, as the war becomes expanded and more fierce, more and more technical means need repair. Therefore, the insurance of modern technical elements requires that we urgently improve the level of technical repair with regard to both quantity and quality. Maintaining and repairing all types of weapons and technical means, especially modern ones, in a rapid and satisfactory manner has become an urgent requirement and a very basic factor of technical insurance work in the war for national defense.

Along with maintenance and repair, there arises the problem of managing the material-technical bases and of technical management. This problem must be resolved in a fundamental and urgent manner. Managing the material-technical bases involves the management of a major part of the fighting strength of the armed forces. It is the task of all cadres and combatants and depends on the responsibility and organizational ability of leaders at all echelons. It is necessary to satisfactorily manage technical means with regard to both quantity and quality, to standardize technical operations and to promptly apply scientific methods and technical innovations to the process of increasing the fighting strength and combat efficiency of the armed forces as well as the preparedness of the country.

In technical insurance, based on the investigation and study of realities on the battlefield coupled with the anticipation of the enemy's tactical and technical plans and moves, we must rapidly improve weapons and means and develop the most appropriate ones to suit our fighting methods and other related conditions with a view to defeating all the enemy's tactics and techniques. It is necessary to quickly discover and broadly publicize among the people and the armed forces methods for passive defense and fighting against the enemy's techniques so as to destroy the enemy and defend ourselves. Plans and measures must be promptly devised and material-technical bases prepared to readily smash all the new schemes and technical maneuvers as well as all the new weapons and technical equipment of the enemy under all the circumstances of the war.

In studying military techniques and military science and technology, we must base ourselves on the strategic determination, strategic guidelines and military arts of the war for national defense and at the same time, must closely follow the realities concerning the training and development of the armed forces in order to find, discover, study and resolve in an active manner the problems involving our technical insurance and usage and the struggle against the enemy's techniques. By combining the activities of laboratories with the broad activities of the various localities and by combining the activities of research organs with those of technical units and cadres as well as of cadres and combatants of the three categories of troops and the people, we can, by the shortest and least costly way, on the one hand, enable each locality to create a local source of supply of weapons and technical means (especially rudimentary and renovated weapons) with which to destroy the enemy and defend itself; and on the other hand, insure that all the potentials of the system of technical equipment of the regular armed forces will be brought into full play so as to vigorously increase the efficiency of command, develop the fire power and enhance the mobility and offensive capability of main-force corps with a view to victoriously launching offensives and counterattacks. To achieve this the comrades engaging in technical work or in scientific-technical research must grasp the line and viewpoints of the party on the scientific and technical front and constantly improve their knowledge in the military, cultural, scientific and technical fields; and at the same time, they must actively associate themselves with combat activities and their units. Each comrade must actually rely on the masses, do his best to introduce science and technology to the masses, and, based on realities concerning combat and combat readiness of the masses, promptly and creatively discover, study and resolve the various problems related to military techniques of national defense and of the war.

To insure harmony, equilibrium and good results in technical insurance it is extremely important that we build and develop the effort of the integrated, broad and stable technical insurance system of the people's armed forces and the people's war. This system consists of technical insurance installations of the central level, provinces and districts, of the strategic, campaign and combat levels, and of the various armed branches and services. It is composed of a system of factories and workshops, repair stations, weapons and ammunition

deposits, fuel reserve and supply stations and the transportation lines for dispatching equipment and technical means. All these are arranged into an integrated and rational system complete with lines and points convenient for technical insurance at each level and in each area.

To develop the effect of local technical insurance bases it is necessary to help each level, each line, each area and each point acquire the capability and conditions necessary to actively and independently resolve technical problems in accordance with its tasks, fighting methods, terrain and weather conditions; and to enable them to coordinate their activities and pool their efforts when necessary to defeat all the enemy's techniques. With the economy and socialist industry of the country--including the scientific-technical bases; research, production and repair establishments; and the force of technical cadres and workers--and with the advancement of our army toward standardization and modernization as well as the effort of the localities, provinces and districts to develop their mastery, we are fully capable of meeting the aforementioned requirement.

Key and concentrated technical insurance installations such as those directly subordinate to strategic and campaign commands or to the various military regions and armed branches must be firmly consolidated with regard to their material and technical bases, the contingent of technical cadres and workers, and the methods for technical insurance. We can use these installations as a core force for technical insurance, first of all, for meeting the need for repair work of each armed service or armed branch as well as of all the forces fighting on a battlefield, when the war for national defense must be conducted on a large scale.

III. Build and Develop Supply Sources of Weapons and Technical Means

Military techniques of the people's armed forces as well as of the revolutionary war and our people's war rely on many supply sources: materiel captured from the enemy, efforts of the army and people to equip themselves and aid from fraternal socialist countries.

We must effect various measures to care for all of these supply sources. It is necessary to satisfactorily collect, handle and maintain weapons and technical equipment seized from the enemy; to effectively manage and use the material-technical bases, especially the modern weapons and technical equipment, supplied to us by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; and to make active efforts to systematically develop national defense industry with a view to creating ever greater domestic sources of military technical supplies. The more our national defense industry is developed, the more conditions we will have to satisfactorily maintain and use weapons and equipment seized from the enemy or given us by fraternal countries. The more our national defense industry is developed, the greater our national defense potentials will be and the more contributions we will be able to make to the strength of the socialist system with a view to readily countering all the military adventures of the aggressors.

Proceeding from a national defense industry with limited capabilities during the revolutionary war and the war of liberation in our country, we must strive to build an ever-developing national defense industry to meet the requirements for consolidating national defense and defending the fatherland in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This national defense industry must bear a modern character and reflect the might of a socialist state and the economic and scientific-technical strength of the nation. It must help the regular army and the local armed forces successfully carry out their combat duty and stand ready for combat to defend the fatherland in the war fought by the local people and the war fought by main-force corps. Such a national defense industry can only result from the responsibility, labor and creativity of all economic and industrial sectors and of our entire people and army under the party's uniform leadership.

To meet the requirements of the tasks of consolidating national defense, serving combat and insuring combat readiness to defend the fatherland at present as well as in the future, our national defense industry must be developed; it must advance toward meeting the heavy demands of supplying our armed forces with weapons and technical means and of equipping our army with modern weapons and equipment. It must fully use all the capacities of the existing production establishments by reorganizing production along the line of specialization and cooperativization and by intensifying technical management and enterprise management to maintain and improve the existing weapon production chains with a view to achieving high efficiency, good quality and low production costs. It is necessary to perfect the system of weapons which have been or are being produced while studying, designing and test manufacturing new technical equipment. Efforts must be made to produce spare parts and tools and at the same time, to actively build stable production chains, employ new techniques and apply technical innovations to gradually advance toward producing weapons and technical equipment on a large-scale and in a standardization manner.

The weapons and technical equipment produced by our national defense industry must be suitable for the Vietnamese, the fighting methods of our people's war and the battlefields in our country. These weapons and technical equipment symbolize the new achievements of science and technology and of military technology. Therefore, on the one hand, we must adopt technical production processes in a fundamental and progressive manner, going from a low to a high level to achieve an advanced degree of scientific-technical accuracy, with special attention given to the norm for technical quality, so as to insure that all the weapons and technical equipment produced are of good quality. On the other hand, relying on and taking full advantage of the results of the three revolutions that are now being conducted in our country--especially the scientific and technical revolution--and developing domestic scientific-technical forces and techniques while adopting achievements of military science and technology of foreign countries, we can and should urgently conduct technical studies, with attention given chiefly to modern and complex topics. In this way, we will be able to develop our national defense industry in a fundamental, stable, rapid and timely manner.

As a source of technical supplies for national defense and the war to defend the fatherland and at the same time, an industrial production sector, our national defense industry produces weapons and technical equipment on the basis of not only quantitative and qualitative requirements (which are naturally the primary requirements) but also economic-technical norms and economic accounting methods to achieve the greatest results with the least expenses in peacetime as well as in wartime. National defense is a common undertaking of the entire party and people. The various economic and industrial sectors must develop their own responsibility to actively strengthen national defense potentials and actively create conditions in all respects for the development of the national defense industry. National defense industry must, proceeding from the task of consolidating national defense and defending the fatherland and from the economic conditions of the country, develop to the highest degree all its achievements to strengthen national defense potentials; it must closely coordinate with various economic sectors and effect a division of labor and cooperation with various industrial sectors; and on this basis, establish the orientations and plans and resolve the problems concerning technical insurance, supplies, raw material and fuel for national defense production. Moreover, national defense enterprises and factories must reserve an appropriate part of their production capacity for serving the economy and providing technical insurance for troops assigned to economic construction.

Under the party's leadership and under the historic conditions of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, our armed forces and people, with their talents, intelligence and creativity, recorded great armed exploits, marking the high points of military technology in the people's war and the war of liberation. Today our people and our country are stronger than ever before. Under the party's glorious banner, our cadres and combatants as well as our people have developed and are developing the strength of their right to socialist collective mastery as well as the strength of the new economy, the new culture and the new type of man now being formed, to solve the new equations presented in the military problem facing the country. Thus, it is certain that we will take new steps forward on the long road of science and technology and will successfully develop the military technical strength of our people's war under the new conditions of our undertaking to consolidate national defense and defend the fatherland.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ORGANIZATION, MOBILIZATION OF RESERVE FORCE DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 4, Apr 79 pp 64-70

[Article by Hai Duong: "Some Experiences in Organizing and Mobilizing Stand-By Units"]

[Text] During the first days of the recent struggle against the Chinese aggressors, on order of mobilization issued by the higher echelons, a number of provinces and municipalities mobilized their stand-by units [don vi du nhien].

This phase of mobilization vividly reflected the firm will and determination to fight for the defense of the socialist fatherland of our entire party, people and army in general and of cadres and combatants of the reserve force in particular. In virtually all localities, the number of cadres and combatants of the reserve force volunteering for combat duty far exceeded the mobilization requirements. In Tien Lang and Hai An Districts (Haiphong), the number of volunteers exceeded the requirement by 40 percent in a few days. In Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Bac Thai and other provinces, more stand-by detachments could have been mobilized. It is remarkable that there arose in every locality a seething determination to fight and win, and to readily make sacrifices for the country. The tradition of struggle against foreign aggression was exemplarily upheld. Hung Thang Village, the heroic unit of Tien Lang District, had, during the anti-French and anti-U.S. struggles, sent thousands of its beloved children to the battlefields. The villagers call the fighters against the French the Hung Thang 1 group, the fighters against the Americans the Hung Thang 2 group, and the fighters against the Chinese aggressors the Hung Thang 3 group. Stand-by units of the Thai Nguyen Cast-Iron and Steel Complex self-defense force voluntarily assumed all tasks, from organizing cadres and combatants to insuring provisions, health care, transportation, etc. Those who left for combat duty as well as those who remained to continue production were determined to develop the tradition of heroic cast-iron and steel workers. In Ha Nam Ninh, the "Kill the Chinese Aggressors" spirit of old seemed to be revived at the departure ceremony held to send off the youths of the native land of Tran Hung Dao [Vietnamese general who defeated the armies of Kublai Khan in 1288]. Some comrades, though in their 40's, still volunteered to fight on the border lines.

This mobilization phase showed that many provinces and districts had paid attention to making good preparations for leading, directing and organizing stand-by units. Even before the issuance of the mobilization order, many localities such as Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Haiphong, etc. had closely managed the reserve force and formulated plans for organizing stand-by units, assembling troops and conducting military operations. Therefore, when the mobilization order was proclaimed, these localities were able to quickly transform their stand-by units into combat units with relatively good quality.

However, generally speaking, in localities that carried out the mobilization order satisfactorily as well as in those that failed to do so, we find that it is necessary to urgently and correctly resolve many problems concerning viewpoints and awareness as well as the organization, development, management and mobilization of stand-by units.

We all know that stand-by units constitute a form of organizing the reserve force to rapidly strengthen and reinforce the armed forces for the purpose of fighting to defend the fatherland. The organization and mobilization of the reserve force are provided for by the law of the state which all cadres and combatants of the reserve force as well as all organs, mass organizations, production establishments and army organizations have the obligation to observe. Relying on the law of the state to effect mobilization is essential and consistent with the system of mastery of our people. Nevertheless, while mobilization is being carried out, it is necessary to closely combine education, propaganda and encouragement with organizational and administrative measures. The implementation of the law and regulations governing the mobilization of the reserve force must be reflective of the free will, self-awareness and the fighting spirit of cadres and combatants of the reserve force and of the entire people. In view of this, we must regularly organize propaganda activities to instill in the people and members of the reserve force the awareness and spirit of fighting for the defense of the fatherland. Such propaganda and educational activities must meet the requirements of making cadres and combatants of the reserve force always ready to set out for combat so that they can scrupulously carry out the mobilization order no matter how urgent it may be; and of making families of members of the reserve force, organs, enterprises and cooperatives aware of the need to give encouragement and care so as to help members of the reserve force fulfill their duties most satisfactorily.

Under normal circumstances, cadres and combatants of the reserve force are part of the production establishments, organs and mass organizations in the various localities. Therefore, propaganda and educational activities targeted for the reserve force are carried out chiefly in mass organizations, cooperatives and organs. We should not consider that educating in and propagandizing on military obligation and the will and spirit to fight for the defense of the fatherland is solely the responsibility of the local military organs. Of course, local military organs have the heavy responsibility of instilling in members of the reserve force the will and spirit to fight. Recently, in localities where the local mass organizations, organs and cooperatives had deeply and broadly carried out propaganda and education work related to military

obligation on a regular basis, members of the reserve force enthusiastically and scrupulously responded to the mobilization order and even the local people displayed a seething revolutionary spirit as they sent off their brothers, husbands and sons to the battlefield. Meanwhile, some localities did not carry out the mobilization order in a strict and intensive manner chiefly because the local mass organizations, organs and enterprises had failed to pay attention to educating the people, cadres and workers in military obligation.

Cadres and combatants belonging to the first group of the reserve force have gone through a training period while serving in the regular army; and most of them are assigned to stand-by units. Their awareness of military obligation is generally at a relatively fundamental level. Nevertheless, it is still necessary to educate and train them so as to consolidate and enhance their sense of implementing military obligation as well as their fighting spirit and will. Otherwise, more negative phenomena may exist in the first group of the reserve force than among members of the second group.

In order to satisfactorily carry out education and training work related to the sense of implementing military obligation and the fighting spirit and determination of cadres and combatants who have served for a period of time in the regular army, experience gained in many localities shows that attention should be given to educating and training each element separately and in some cases, each individual. During separate education sessions, efforts must be made to answer the questions they may have on systems and policies. In many localities such as in Vu Ban District (Ha Nam Ninh), key cadres of the district party committee, people's committee and military command have personally sought out a number of reassigned or discharged cadres and combatants to motivate them ideologically. This is a good and necessary work method.

Once the enemy has waged the war of aggression against our country, it is necessary to step up propaganda work to fan up a seething spirit among the entire people; and on this basis, we should develop to a high degree patriotism, love for socialism and hatred against the enemy aggressors, and encourage everyone, especially the youths, to enthusiastically set out to fight the enemy for national salvation. At the same time, necessary measures must be effected to insure that everyone and every family fulfill military obligation.

Stand-by units and the reserve force in general constitute a form of organizing the armed forces to carry out the task of national construction as well as the task of building the armed forces and making them capable of defeating all the enemy aggressors. Although cadres and combatants of stand-by units, under normal conditions, engage chiefly in production activities in support of national construction in the various organs and production establishments, they must participate in military activities and must be organized into armed forces units. As armed forces units engaging in military activities, it is essential that they observe the principles governing military organization and activities. Only in this way can we insure that each stand-by unit is

a combat unit that can assume combat duty immediately when the mobilization order is given. Of course, under normal conditions, the principles governing the organization and military activities of stand-by units are different from those of units of the regular army.

To be specific:

--Stand-by units must be set up in strict compliance with the organizational system of the army. The only difference from units of the regular armed forces is that the presence of cadres and combatants is not required.

--Stand-by units must be strictly managed. The organs in charge of their management must always be aware of any changes in personnel and promptly assign personnel to replace those who are transferred to another place, discharged from the force....

--Stand-by units must be equipped with weapons and equipment in strict accordance with the organizational system of regular army units. The only difference from the regular units is that these weapons and equipment are kept in store instead of being issued to unit members. Nevertheless, these weapons and equipment must be kept ready for use by personnel of stand-by units when they assemble. It is necessary to avoid a situation in which storage facilities are not conveniently located and weapons and equipment are not ready for issuance as they are mismatched or of poor quality. Realities in the recent phase of mobilizing stand-by units show that we must establish appropriate systems and regulations governing the location of storage facilities where weapons and equipment of stand-by units are kept; and that inspection and inventory of these materials must be made regularly. By so doing, once assembled, stand-by units will be fully equipped without having to waste time solving problems in the procurement of weapons.

--Stand-by units must be given military and political training so that when comes the time for mobilization, they can meet the combat requirements of the war. We must not think that cadres and combatants of stand-by units do not need further training as they have gone through training and combat. Recently many localities have given attention to training stand-by units. Experience shows that in order to insure the quality of training and to meet the requirement that every hour and every day of training must bring about realistic results that are consistent with the units' tasks and with the plan of the higher echelons, we must carefully prepare training programs and subjects as well as instructors and training materials. Utmost care must be taken to avoid showing off and formalism as well as sluggishness and the lack of intensity. Many localities have adopted the method of assembling members of stand-by units for training in a certain period of time. This is a very essential method for organizing training. However, attention must also be given to satisfactorily carrying out organizational work in order that cadres and combatants can take up study and training regularly at their organs and production establishments. In particular, more attention must be given to providing regular training under various forms for cadres so that they will

be able to assume leadership. They may be supplied with documents and guided in studying combat techniques; and it is necessary to promptly inform them of the state of development of the army.

--Stand-by units must always maintain a high level of combat readiness so that when the mobilization order is given, cadres and all unit personnel can set out for combat in the most rapid manner. Recently, in Ha Nam Ninh, thanks to careful preparations, the order of mobilization was given to each stand-by unit instead of to each unit member.

Stand-by units are not necessarily infantry units. Therefore, it is necessary to arrange forces to achieve a balance between two mobilization phases as well as between infantry units and units of other armed branches. The principle is that cadres and combatants must be appropriately assigned in accordance with their specialized skills, positions and ranks; and that it is necessary to insure uniform quality among various units. Efforts must be made to avoid a situation in which quality keeps decreasing with every phase of mobilization. To achieve this we must have a firm knowledge of the total number of members of the reserve force and their professional composition as well as the numbers of party members and youth union members; and on this basis, organize them into units in accordance with a set organizational system. Recently not all localities have paid attention to and satisfactorily met this requirement. Therefore, the assignment of cadres and combatants to stand-by units has not yet been rationally carried out. For instance, nearly half of the number of personnel of some squads are noncommissioned officers. Many reserve cadres and combatants belonging to technical armed branches have been assigned to infantry units; and this is an irrational practice that must be promptly put to an end. We must know that cadres and combatants of the reserve force constitute a very valuable force. It is the core force in combat and also a source for training leading cadres in support of the expansion of the armed forces in wartime. The organizational structure of stand-by units cannot be considered as satisfactory unless adequate attention is given to balancing forces to fully meet the requirements for building the armed forces.

In organizing stand-by units, adequate attention must also be given to combat support elements. Recently many units did not have support elements such as medics, nurses, doctors, ordnance specialists, etc. whereas persons with specialized skills are assigned to combat duty.

One of the causes of the aforementioned shortcomings is that the local military organs fail to firmly grasp the quantitative and qualitative conditions of the reserve force. Meanwhile, the organizational structure has not been fully prepared in advance; or although preparations have been made, there are no follow-up actions to keep track of personnel changes. As a result of this, when comes the time for mobilization, personnel are assembled hastily and there is no time for replacing absent personnel.

The organization of stand-by units is aimed at quickly mobilizing the reserve force for combat. Therefore, the task of organizing mobilization activities is of great importance. This task consists of the following main activities: supervising implementation of the mobilization order; consolidating the organizational structure; equipping units after cadres and combatants have reported to the assembling site; organizing the march and insuring the units' safe arrival to their respective positions.

Considering these activities, we can see that this is a fairly complex organizational measure. With regard to the task of supervising implementation of the mobilization order in particular, it is not simply limited to the sending of the mobilization order to the persons concerned. It is regrettable that recently some localities did only just that. Therefore, they could not mobilize enough personnel in a timely and orderly manner. It is necessary to understand that in order to scrupulously carry out the mobilization order, we must carefully consider and organize those to be mobilized and firmly grasp their situation well in advance. And when the mobilization order is issued, we must give them realistic encouragement and help so that they will voluntarily carry out the order and quickly report to the assembling sites. To achieve this we need the participation of the various mass organizations, organs and the people; and at the same time, a concrete division of work must be prepared in advance. For example, if stand-by cadres and combatants are working in organs or enterprises, preparations must be made to turn over their work to others; and if this cannot quickly be done, the organs or enterprises must create conditions for settlement of the issued. If families of the mobilized comrades encounter difficulties, they will be assisted by their organs, mass organizations and the people. The necessary paper work concerning the transfer of their affiliation to party and youth union organizations as well as the change in their wage policy must also be done in accordance with rational regulations so that they can quickly leave for their new assignments without delay.

With regard to the determining of the time, date and site for assembling and the consolidation of units, plans must be mapped out and studied in advance and a division of work must be effected to carry out these plans. When formulating plans, adequate attention must be given to all work aspects so as to set forth appropriate regulations in support of the rapid consolidation of stand-by units. For example, it is necessary to set the assembling date of cadres earlier than that of combatants so that when the combatants report to the assembling site, their units already have leaders. Attention must also be given to the preparation of provisions and cooking utensils. Otherwise, serious problems would arise. Recently there was an incident in which cadres of the military command of a district had to help in doing the cooking but the problem still could not be solved.

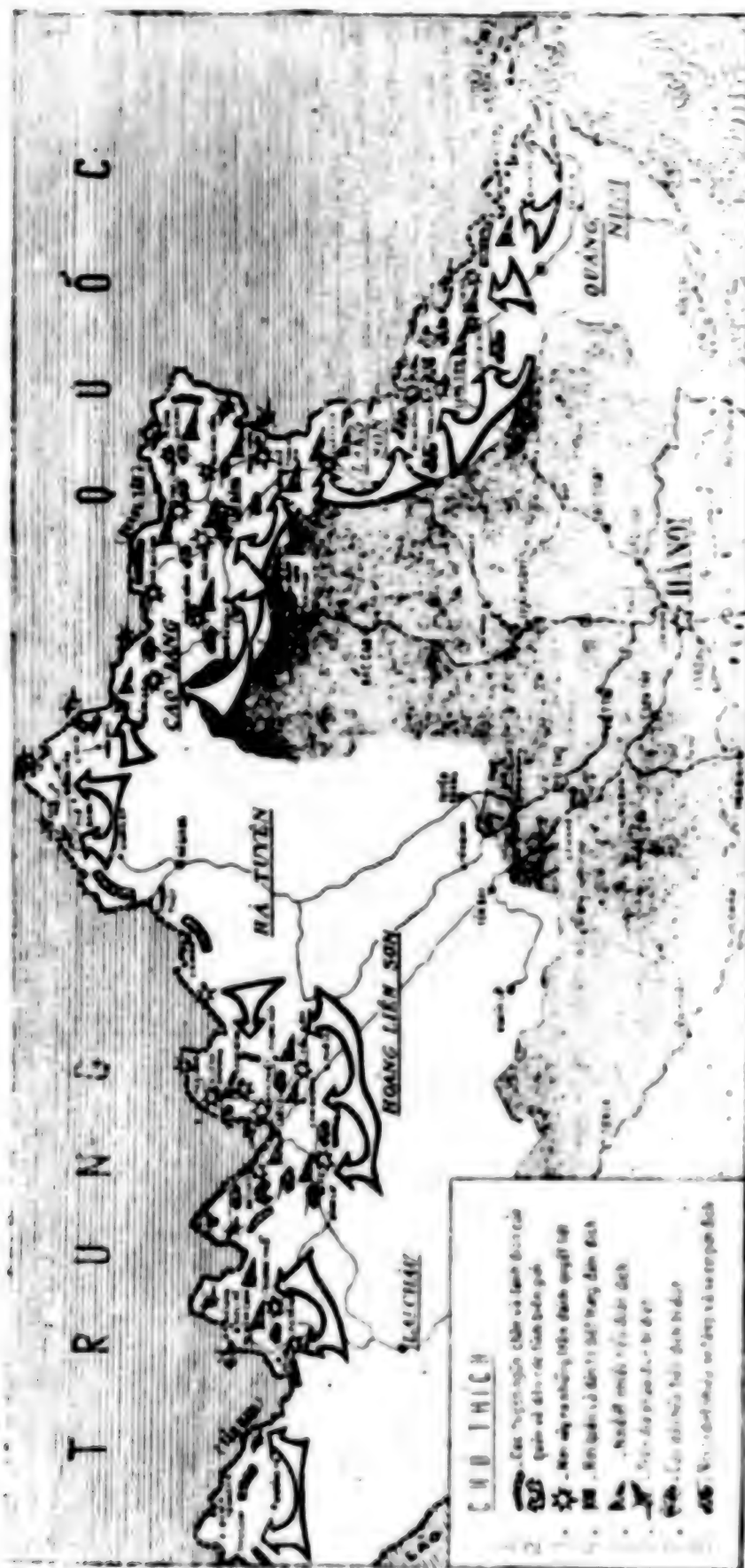
When mobilizing stand-by units for the battlefield, it is necessary to plan their march carefully and to insure safety during the march. This usually must be done with urgency. Therefore, preparations and division of work must

be planned in advance. When the mobilization order is issued, plans must be made to assign personnel to insure security at the assembling site as well as during the march. This is part of the preparation for combat and therefore, utmost attention must be given to avoiding an irresponsible attitude, subjectivism and the lack of vigilance.

Recently, in mobilizing a number of stand-by units, various party committee echelons, people's committees, mass organizations, organs and enterprises and local military organs closely coordinated with one another to work satisfactorily. Nevertheless, due to the participation of many organs and branches, it is necessary to organize and divide work in a scientific and rational manner. In particular, the local military organ must develop its role as the staff of party committee echelons and people's committees to plan and organize mobilization activities. Best of all is that we must formulate plans and arrange division of work and cooperation well in advance so that when the mobilization order is issued, only a brief meeting needs to be called to discuss the already prepared plans before implementing them. If we wait until the issuance of the mobilization order to discuss plans, it will certainly be difficult for us to avoid shortcomings and being overwhelmed by the workload. Moreover, the mobilization of the reserve force for combat is not carried out only once.

Realities show that the capabilities and conditions of the various localities differ; and some localities have mobilized stand-by units satisfactorily while others have not. The reason for this is partly our lack of experience; but most important of all, it is because of poor organizational work: Efforts have not been made to carefully prepare for and carry out mobilization; and organizational activities have been conducted inadequately, unrealistically and without inspection. All localities must promptly draw upon experience so as to be able to mobilize the reserve force and stand-by units more satisfactorily.

MAP OF VICTORIES OVER THE CHINESE AGGRESSORS
(From 17 February to 18 March 1979)



LEGEND

1. Defense and combat lines of the armed forces and people in the border provinces.
3. Location of fierce battles.
4. Place where our armed forces and people destroyed an enemy regiment.

5. Place where many enemy battalions were destroyed.
6. Destroyed enemy artillery position.
7. Destroyed enemy rocket launchers.
8. Place where many enemy tanks and armored vehicles were destroyed.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

COMBATANTS' TRAINING PERIODS--However, due to the limited duration of military service of youths and due to the requirements and duties of the army, while comprehensively shaping the new type of men, we must pay attention to the most appropriate requirements that are consistent with the duties and actual conditions of the army. Youths undergo a "new combatant training" period lasting for about 3 months and afterwards, they will be sent to various units to continue training, carry out work or combat duty and engage in economic construction. In a year, combatants usually spend from 3 to 8 months studying military and political subjects; and the remaining time is reserved for work, combat, labor.... Thus, the combatants spend more time undergoing training under actual conditions than studying military and political subjects. [Excerpt] [Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 4, Apr 79 p 38] 9404

REF: 4209

AGRICULTURE

TRANSFORMATION, BUILDING OF MARINE PRODUCT SECTOR REVIEWED

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 27 Jun 79 p 4

[Article by Minh Ngoc: "Transforming and Building the Marine Product Sector in South Vietnam"]

[Excerpts] The reorganization of fishermen and the transformation of manual labor in the marine product sector with a view to advancing it to socialist collective undertaking are being implemented from low to high level.

Concerning fishing, as of the first quarter of 1979, 10 percent of the catching capacities belongs to state-operated and joint state-private enterprises. More than 10,000 laboring fishermen have been organized into cooperatives and cooperation teams representing 10 percent of the fishing labor. Some 100,000 laboring fishermen have joined over 8,000 production solidarity teams representing 36 percent of the fishing labor.

The fishing collectivization movement has been stepped up since the beginning of this year. In the first quarter of 1979, 8 more cooperatives and 86 more cooperation teams were founded with 421 boats and nearly 3,000 laborers. After adopting the collectivized undertaking formula, many teams and cooperatives have increased their catching output, raised the average monthly income of each laborer to between 200 and 250 dong and sold more fish to the state; some teams have even sold 80 to 90 percent of their fishing products to the state. Many cooperation teams in Nghia Binh and Quang Nam-Danang have prompted the fishermen's wives and children to process marine products on contract with the state, thus shifting them from the commercial to productive field.

A review of the past years shows that the task of transforming and building the marine product sector has been implemented ever more energetically. Definite progress has been made in certain aspects of production and processing. In 1978, Tien Giang and Ben Tre overfulfilled the marine product catching and purchasing plan. In 1978 [in the same provinces], the processing of fish by 6 percent and frozen fish for domestic consumption by 51 percent as compared with 1977. In 1978, Minh Hai caught and purchased [for the state] 3,000 tons of export shrimp, which was triple the 1976 amount.

However, the transformation and building of the marine product sector have been affected by difficulties and shortcomings. The catching force has dwindled because of boat breakdowns and a shortage of spare parts for repairs. The building of new boats and repairing of old ones have not been accelerated to catch up with the situation. The transformation of fishing, fish-sauce processing and rear service installations has been slowly implemented while their management and building have been carried out neither satisfactorily nor in close coordination with and at the same rate as transformation. Socialist trade and especially the state-operated commercial sector of the marine product sector have been slowly developed, market management has loosened and the business of trade ringleaders and fish depot owners has not been completely eliminated. The organization and employment of small traders and the transfer of small fish-traders to the production field has been carried out only to a small extent and the volume of fish purchased [for the state] has been incommensurate with the amount of gasoline, oil, grain and consumer goods sold to fishermen.

The continuous intensification of the transformation of the marine product sector with a view to completing this task, and a further step forward to consolidate and perfect the socialist production relationships in this sector are very important and urgent to the people's life, to an increase in export goods and to the contribution to defending the coastlines and sea areas. In 1979, the greatest importance must be attached to maintaining and increasing the catching force, especially the state-operated one, to introducing a sizable number of fishermen into cooperation teams and cooperatives, to rapidly developing the state-operated trading sector of the marine product sector, to completing the socialist transformation of the remaining installations of the fish sauce processing branch and the various rear services which support the exploitation and catching of marine products and to taking a further step to consolidate and improve the new production relationships in the transformed installations, to organize and employ small traders and to transfer a number of small fish-traders to the production field.

The principal measure to be taken to satisfactorily carry out the above mentioned guidelines, tasks and objectives is to strengthen the guidance of task implementation in the marine product sector, to intensify the training and advanced training of cadres to be assigned to the transformation and building task, to develop the collective ownership spirit among fishermen to induce them to step up fishing activities and satisfactorily fulfill their obligation to sell products to the state, and to stabilize and ensure the life of laboring fishermen.

AGRICULTURE

RICE GROWING, LAND RECLAMATION EFFORTS IN SOUTH DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Aug 75 p 1

[Article: "Southern Provinces and Municipalities Sow and Transplant 639,000 Hectares of Tenth-Month Rice; Phu Khanh: 6 Months of Land Reclamation Equals All of 1978"]

[Text] VNA-As of the end of July, southern provinces and municipalities have sown and transplanted 639,000 hectares of tenth-month rice, achieving 32.1 percent of the plan norm.

Tay Nguyen provinces have sown and transplanted 138,280 hectares of tenth-month rice, achieving 85.3 percent of the plan norm. The provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Song Be, Dong Thap, Ben Tre, Hau Giang and An Giang have sown and transplanted tenth-month rice, achieving between 40 and 70 percent of the plan norm. The provinces of Dong Nai, Tay Ninh, Long An, Tien Giang, Minh Hai and Ho Chi Minh City are sowing and transplanting tenth-month rice too slowly and have only achieved between 3 and 8 percent of the plan norm.

Due to the effects of the storm at the end of June which caused heavy rains, the water level of the Tien River, Hau River, Dong Nai River and other river basins rose nearly a month earlier than other years, inundating more than 40,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, including 15,000 hectares that were seriously flooded. Early rising water in river basins, which caused flooding in many places, also adversely affected the southern provinces' pace of tenth-month rice sowing and transplanting. The water level of river basins in the south is receding, and a number of flooded rice areas show possibility of revitalization. Striving for favorable conditions, southern provinces and municipalities are concentrating efforts on guiding cooperatives, production companies and farmers to pool efforts for soil work and sowing and transplanting, and are striving to finish sowing and transplanting the remaining 1.4 million hectares of tenth-month rice before harvesting the summer-fall rice.

During the first 6 months of this year, Phu Khanh Province has opened more than 7,860 hectares of new land, achieving more than 157 percent of the

yearly plan norm and equaling the area opened for all of 1978. The province is putting nearly 4,000 hectares of corn, sweet potatoes and beans into cultivation. The Duc My land reclamation center alone is planting more than 100 hectares of melons for export. Thanks to close direction and good labor management, Dien Khanh District has opened nearly 4,300 hectares of new land.

Drawing experience from organizing guidance of land reclamation last year, party committee echelons, administrative echelons and the new economic sector of Phu Khanh this year are devoting attention to encouraging the people who open new land by manual and mechanized means to form army centralized land reclamation centers and guide villages in fully utilizing all sources of land and labor for land reclamation on the spot. In addition to organizing assault youth forces and mobilizing laborers to routinely perform land reclamation work, the districts of Tuy Hoa, Binh Hoa, Dong Xuan, Tuy An, Dien Khanh, Cam Ranh, Tay Son and Van Ninh are also mobilizing tens of thousands of available agricultural laborers to go to land reclamation centers. Cam Ranh District and Nha Trang City are mobilizing and organizing more than 2,500 families with nearly 15,000 people and nearly 6,000 laborers in towns and cities to go build new economic zones in Nhon Giang, Hoa Nguyen and Da Loc. Thus far, these people have opened hundreds of hectares to put into production.

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CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

SPARE PARTS PRODUCTION UNDERGOES REORGANIZATION IN NORTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Hoa Trang of the Ha Bac Machinery Repair Enterprise:
"Economic Forum on Organizing and Assigning Production of Spare Parts"]

[Text] Ha Bac Province has, according to incomplete statistics, more than 300 tractors of various types, more than 2,000 engines of various models and more than 1,000 large and small pumps. These types of machines are produced by many countries. Two types produced domestically are the 20- and 12-horse-power engines from the Tran Hung Dao Machine Works. Generally, the provinces from Phu Khanh north have 64 different types and 295 different models of machines.

These types of engines and tractors are increasing substantially. Old types of machines supplied to agricultural cooperatives and economic sectors, especially those types produced domestically, are gradually falling into serious disrepair due to lack of spare parts and inability to repair promptly. The number of machines newly produced in many places does not sufficiently make up for the number damaged.

In the face of this situation, the machine industry is reorganizing and assigning production of spare parts with a view toward revitalizing existing machines. The Ministry of Engineering and Metals is setting forth guidelines for organizing and specializing production by sector and territory. Product groups that have been formed are operating on the basis of production assignments and cooperation. Difficulties are still great. Groups producing spare parts for engines are a relatively new sector for us. The items demand a high degree of precision. Five plants manufacturing spare parts for engines under the management of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals have recently achieved an annual production volume of some 1,000 tons yet are supporting the repair efforts of many sectors. As a result, they have achieved only approximately 50 percent of the need.

Thus, we should use the localities' machinery capability in conjunction with plants subordinate to the ministry manufacturing spare parts. For the past several years, a number of provincial machinery enterprises involved in spare

parts production groups, which have exerted considerable effort and received assistance from centrally-run plants, have manufactured many types of spare parts to promptly meet the repair of a number of equipments in the localities. The quality, however, is not high and items remain scarce.

The Ha Bac Machinery Repair Enterprise is one of nine enterprises of the spare parts production group in the northern provinces. Although not fully-equipped, the enterprise is involved in producing spare parts for the localities. To perform small-, medium- and large-scale repairs each year on nearly 1,000 engines and pumps of various types, the enterprise is actively seeking material and making use of old or damaged materials to manufacture spare parts. This is a very difficult task, the fulfillment of which is due to the assistance of the Tran Hung Dao Machine Works and the Automobile Parts Manufacturing Plant No 1.

Through this work we realize the need to mobilize the local machinery forces even better and to assign production of a number of essential spare parts to serve the localities. At the same time, local machinery installations are involved in product groups with central machinery enterprises. Only in this way can we improve the quality of spare parts while, at the same time, continuously increasing labor productivity. Only by defining the immediate and long-range task can there be investment guidelines for suitably strengthening the material and technical base and, on the other hand, fully exploiting the capabilities of the local machinery enterprises' existing equipment. There absolutely must be machinery projects to do these things well. We should investigate production capabilities fully in order to suitably equip the material and technical base. We should strengthen production cooperation and assignments for each locality.

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CSO: 4209

LIGHT INDUSTRY

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS PRODUCTION, CIRCULATION POLICIES OUTLINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

Article: "Policies Encouraging Production and Circulation of Goods Made of Materials Not Managed or Supplied by the State, or Made With Local Raw Materials, Discarded Materials and Substandard Products"

Text: In order to encourage primary level production units to fully utilize every potential capability and produce a truly large volume of goods, especially consumer goods, and especially to encourage the production and circulation of goods made of materials not managed or supplied by the State and goods produced from local raw materials, discarded materials and substandard products, the Council of Ministers on 2 August 1979 stipulated the following policies:

Boldly Encourage State-Operated, Collective and Privately Operated Primary Level Units To Promote the Production of Goods Not Under Unified State Management or for Which Materials Are Supplied by the State

Besides the goods under unified State management (consisting of important and essential goods concerning social production and the lives of the people, primary export goods and those of importance in fiscal budget sources), the State encourages economic organizations, including State-operated, collective and privately operated primary level units, to promote the production and circulation of goods not managed by the State or for which materials are not supplied by the State, aimed at supporting production, life and export. Primary level economic units have the right to establish direct relations and to sign contracts with each other in order to promote the production and circulation of the goods noted above.

The directors of State-operated and joint State-private enterprises have a mission of completing and exceeding goals assigned by the State plan in kind and value while simultaneously organizing shops or supplementary production detachments to fully utilize surplus, discarded and substandard materials and local raw materials not under State management production capabilities to produce goods outside the scope of State plan assignment.

State-operated enterprises unable to obtain material supplies must halt long-term production and gain permission to organize the exploitation and purchase

of discarded and substandard materials or local raw materials for which no State purchasing plan exists in order to produce goods not contained in the enterprise's plan mission; and when material supply returns to normal, they must return to their assigned production mission.

Collective economic units and privately operated production households wishing to engage in production must request registration. Ward, precinct, district and municipal people's committees with the assistance of finance agencies will appraise business registrations for collective economic units and private households (without establishing a council to appraise registrations as stipulated in the industrial, commercial and service business registration statute promulgated in accordance with Decree 76-CP, 8 April 1974). Because primary level production units must register only one time, registration conditions are favorable, there is no limit on goods, the number of laborers or the extent of consumption, there are no time restrictions and when necessary, goods, the number of laborers, etc. can be changed, registration is easy.

Encouraging Full Use of Discarded Materials, Rejects and Local Raw Materials

State-operated enterprises, joint State-private enterprises, collective economic units and privately operated production households may directly purchase discarded materials and rejects not under unified State management from primary level State-operated units or collectives having these materials.

State-operated enterprises, joint State-private enterprises, collective economic units and individuals may purchase by-products from agriculture, forestry and fishing and other raw materials of the local area not under State management to produce consumer goods but cannot compete in the purchase of raw materials for which the State has a purchase plan in the local area.

The State encourages primary level production units to exploit, purchase and sell the following types of raw materials in order to promote production:

Branch wood produced by forestry enterprises and other forestry products (rattan, cane, etc.) produced by people in the highlands and midlands not under unified State purchasing and distribution.

Marine products for which there is no State purchasing plan.

Other types of local raw materials for which the State has no exploitation plan (with the exception of mined ore under State management).

Expanding Circulation, Promoting Product Consumption

State-operated enterprises, joint State-private enterprises, collective economic units and individuals may freely circulate goods self-produced of discarded materials, rejects and local raw materials not under State management.

State-operated commerce and marketing cooperatives have a responsibility to expand the business scale and to organize the purchase and consumption of

goods not under State management and material supply with flexible prices and to create conditions for promoting production and supporting the consumer. Under conditions in which State-operated commerce and marketing cooperatives do not consumer or slowly consume the products noted above, primary level production units have the right to directly sell retail to other consumer organizations or to sell directly to the consumer.

Achieving a Flexible Price Policy

Raw material purchase prices: the State only sets prices for discarded materials, rejects and raw materials under unified State management. The prices of all other types of raw materials, discarded materials, rejects and by-products in agriculture, forestry and fishing not under unified State management may be agreed upon by the seller and buyer.

Capital Loans and Use of Cash

Banks have the responsibility of expanding credit loans to assist State-operated enterprises, joint State-private enterprises, collective economic units and individuals to purchase necessary equipment and materials and to produce goods not under State management or materials supply; while simultaneously expanding loans to develop family secondary economy in order to fully utilize surplus labor, discarded materials, rejects and by-products of agriculture, forestry and fishing in order to produce increasingly greater numbers of consumer products.

State Collections and Taxes

If State-operated enterprises organizing shops or secondary production detachments to fully utilize discarded materials and rejects in producing new materials encounter initial difficulties, State collections may be reduced or waived for a period stipulated by the Ministry of Finance (if a central government enterprise) or by the provincial or municipal people's committee (if a local State-operated enterprise). When production has stabilized, the enterprise must submit State collection but at a lower level compared with the primary product.

Distribution of State-operated enterprises' share of profits from secondary goods produced from discarded materials, rejects and by-products in agriculture, forestry and fishing is stipulated as follows:

Submit 10 to 15 percent to the State budget depending on whether difficulties in the secondary production situation were many or few, whether the product supports essential needs or not and whether the profits were great or few.

Place from 20 to 30 percent in the production development encouragement fund.

The remainder will be used in the welfare and awards funds. The proportion placed in these two funds is stipulated by the enterprise director; under conditions in which the level of profit is low, it is primarily placed in the collective welfare fund in order to overcome difficulties in the lives of the workers.

Collective economic units and individuals using discarded materials, rejects and by-products from agriculture, forestry and fishing to produce new products encountering initial difficulties may have their commodity taxes reduced or waived for a fixed period.

Managing Service Activities

The State allows collective organizations and individuals to register for business and trade in various types of service activities such as the repair of bicycles, motorcycles, radios, televisions, watches, eyeglasses, fountain pens, home implements, ready-made clothing, laundering, barbering and other service activities.

People's committees at all levels have a responsibility to organize and manage service activities in their own area in order to well-support the lives of the people.

Prices of the service activities noted above are set by the people's committees of provinces and cities directly subordinate to the central government.

Primary level business units engaged in the service activities noted above must comply with the stipulated prices of the provincial and municipal people's committees and must post price notices in order to inform the customers and to facilitate inspections.

While expanding business in products not under State management or receiving State material supply in order to have additional goods to answer the requirements of the people, sectors and echelons must intensify supervision and assure achievement of the production and consumption plan in accordance with legal standards; firmly manage material waste norms and warehouses; and firmly control costs and State-supervised prices. They must also supervise and manage the market, resisting municipal speculators.

It is necessary to take precautions against and block possible negative occurrences such as: lax management of primary products and pursuing secondary products for higher profit; increasing the level of primary product wastes to obtain material for secondary products; not selling products to State commerce in accordance with the plan and in accordance with contracts at reasonable prices, demanding high prices which prevent purchase by State commerce, selling on the black market at higher prices, etc.

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CSO: 4209

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

FULFILLMENT OF 1979 COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION PLAN URGED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Jul 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Strive to Complete the 1979 Communications and Transportation Plan in the Last 6 Months of the Year"]

[Text] The greatest effort of our sector in the first 6 months of 1979 was to concentrate resources on promoting combat, making an important contribution to supporting the Kampuchean revolution until victory and serving the military purpose of defeating the war of aggression of the Peking reactionary clique throughout the northern border line.

In view of the new situation and requirements, the reception of import goods has been initiated at many ports throughout the country. The volume of import goods received each month has been larger than that received in the previous one, with a number of goods such as grain, foodstuffs, metals and fertilizers reaching 50 to 70 percent of the entire yearly plan. New progress has been made concerning the time spent to discharge foreign sea vessels.

The restoration and maintenance of communications and transportation in the northern border provinces have also been carried out rapidly. Efforts have been exerted with a determination to overcome difficulties in transporting coal, transit goods and equipment for production and construction purposes and in meeting the people's travelling needs.

Over 50 percent of the yearly plan has been fulfilled for certain industrial products including the building of new railroad cars, 150-HP tugboats, heavy-duty barges, 2,000-ton sea barges, 3-ton trailers and so forth. However, because of objective difficulties coupled with subjective shortcomings on our part, the output obtained has been low, many quality standards have not been met, labor productivity has been low, the income paid to the state budget has fallen short and so forth.

There still are many difficulties while the planned tasks concerning transportation, capital construction, production and industry which remain to be carried out in the last months of the year are very voluminous. For this reason, the entire sector must strive with a high determination and focus on

the most important tasks. Efforts must be concentrated first on guiding the reception, unloading and removal of export goods mainly in the Haiphong-Quang Ninh area. At the same time, it is necessary to regulate and strengthen unloading equipment and transportation means at the seaports which have recently been entrusted with the reception of import goods. Seaports must be urgently built in Central Vietnam. Attention must be paid at all harbors to directing the improvement of the cargo handling task so as to rapidly discharge foreign ships.

The western railroad leading to the apatite mine must be quickly restored. Presently, all means must be used to rapidly carry apatite from the mine to the Lang Giang railway station. On the northern railroad network, trains must be able to reach the Tam Lung railway station. On the roads leading to the frontier, it is necessary to urgently restore medium-sized large bridges by installing hard bridges or cable bridges and to equip ferry landings with more ferryboats and motorboats to ensure thorough communications during the rainy and flood season. The automobile and river transport sectors must concentrate on moving commodities to the northern mountainous and border provinces. The capacities of the Hoa Binh, A Lu and Viet Tri ports and the Yen Bai and Quan Trieu railway stations must be strengthened. More transport vehicles must be provided for central-level automobile enterprises and communications and transportation services in the mountainous provinces to meet transportation requirements and readily serve combat purposes to defend the fatherland. The transportation capacities of the Unified Railroad must be increased to better meet the demands of goods circulation and people's travel between the two regions.

There is an urgent need to repair transport and ferrying means and to build new ones despite the current serious shortage of material supplies and spare parts. Industrial sectors and enterprises must, therefore, focus on guiding the tasks of providing material supplies, restoring and producing spare parts and mobilizing material supplies stored in warehouses; they must also concentrate guidance on important products in order that the means fabricated may soon be commissioned to production.

The task of controlling typhoons and floods and ensuring communications and transportation during the rainy and flood season must be closely guided. It is necessary to organize and control preparations along important lines such as the Unified Railroad, the western railroad, the road network leading to the northern border and so forth. The various transportation sectors must be prepared to satisfactorily protect facilities and goods and stand ready to promote the common task of controlling typhoons and floods.

Transportation and road management sectors must strive to satisfactorily fulfill their international obligations.

The last 6 months of the year are an urgent time when the manifold tasks facing our sector still constitute a heavy backlog. We must not only do our utmost in trying to fulfill the tasks indicated in the 1979 state plan but

also build and prepare for the 1980 state plan. To be able to meet task requirements in the last 6 months of the year, the various sectors and units must--through the implementation of Decision 182-CP of the council of ministers on developing the cadres' and workers' right to collective ownership and through the implementation of principles on responsibility, discipline, socialist property protection and service to the people--promote the spirit of socialist labor emulation among all cadres and workers in order to overcome all difficulties and strive to successfully complete the sector's 1979 state plan in the last 6 months of the year.

9332

CS0: 4209

LABOR

WAYS TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR CITY PEOPLE INDICATED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 4 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by NH: "Providing Employment for the People Is an Urgent Need of the Municipality"]

[Text] Over the past years, providing employment for the people has been a primary concern of the municipal administration at various levels. To date, though having provided stable jobs for more than a million people, there still are nearly 250,000 jobless people throughout the municipality. The number of working-age people who still refuse to work is rather large. Meanwhile, the municipality needs to arrange work for tens of thousands of people more each year. Considering this a problem of major concern, the Municipal People's Committee on 29 June 1979 issued Directive No 97/CT.UB on providing employment for people with working capacities. The directive points out:

"Everyone of working age and able to work has the right to hold a job and the obligation to work. The party and administration at various levels have the duty to firmly control the labor force, to arrange, organize and assign work to laborers and to develop their talents and strength so as to make the most beneficial contribution to socialist construction."

In directing the implementation of the above mentioned directive, Comrade Lam Van Sau, director of the Municipal Labor Service, stressed: "Since providing employment for the people is an urgent requirement, wards and villages need to highly develop the people's right to collective ownership, broadly organize conferences down to the city people cells and motivate the people to discuss working by means of their own capital, strength and potentials coupled with the aid of the local administration."

Based on the contents of Directive 97, the director of the Municipal Labor Service set forth many specific measures to proceed with solving the people's employment problem. First, it is necessary to draw experiences gained in carrying out this task over the past few years by typical wards and villages such as the 7th ward of the 11th precinct, the 3rd and 10th wards of the 3rd precinct, the 21st ward of the 10th precinct and the 5th ward of Binh Thanh district... It is then necessary to conduct basic investigations and to

continuously bring them up-to-date according to the progress in local situations with the aim of providing a basis for drawing up a plan to arrange jobs according to the potentials and characteristics of each locality. On obtaining the fundamental factors, wards and villages must immediately start arranging jobs for the people. The director of the Labor Service said: "This is a key task of decisive importance; yet it is replete with complex difficulties. Wards and villages need muster a sufficient contingent of cadres to carry it out. Wards must obtain the aid of the ward people's councils and seek the cooperation of the Laborers' Association, of mass organizations belonging to the Youth and Women's Unions and the Front and also of retired cadres and party members now residing in their localities."

Two Forms to Attract Many Laborers

Comrade Lam Van Sau dealt with the two most effective forms of organizing and arranging employment: first, expand old production installations to attract more laborers; second, create new installations.

--Concerning the first form, wards and villages need coordinate with the Labor Association to cooperate and discuss with the guidance committees of old production installations on ways to firmly control conditions of equipment, raw materials, capital and production capacities so as to strengthen organization and expand production with a view to employing more laborers.

--Concerning the organization of new installations, wards must coordinate with mass organizations belonging to the Youth and Women's Unions, the Labor Association and the Front to broadly organize meetings at the city people cells' level, to develop the people's right to collective ownership and to motivate the people to voice their views in talking about working by means of their own capital and strength. During these meetings, a number of persons will be chosen because they enjoy the people's confidence, have professional skills and own a certain amount of professional machines and tools; these persons will be used as nuclei to motivate the people to set up collective or individual production installations. The characteristic of these installations will be self-reliance in producing and consuming goods not managed by the state and not made of raw materials supplied by the state. Wards must coordinate with the sectors concerned to boldly expand the scope of registration for collective and individual business and production in order to encourage everyone to participate in production.

Based on practical experiences in various localities, the director of the Labor Service pointed out:

--The organization of production installations must proceed from small to large ones and from simplicity to complexity with attention to be paid to jobs that will involve a small capital, produce practical results and employ many laborers. For example, wards situated near industrial zones must fully use discarded materials and substandard products from factories and enterprises in order to find employment for the people or must accept goods-ordering contracts under

various forms such as those involving the production of finished and semifinished products, the initial or complete manufacture of minute or spare parts of machines and so forth. Wards where harbors and railroad or vehicle stations are situated must set up cheap restaurants and lodging-houses and stevedoring and transport teams using rudimentary equipment to serve passengers. Agricultural suburban villages must rely on the agricultural transformation movement to set up cooperation teams and the agricultural cooperatives to carry out business and production in various trades. Beside cultivation and animal husbandry which are the two principal activities, it is necessary to develop subsidiary trades such as artisan industry and handicrafts, smithery, carpentry, masonry, mechanical repairs, brick and tile production and so forth in order to provide additional jobs for unoccupied peasants and contribute to increasing their income and improving their life. Wards with great possibilities in artisan industry and handicrafts must study a number of trades which produce handicraft and fine arts items for export such as lacquerware, sculpture, embroidery, wickerwork, weaving and clothing; which produce sports equipment and household utensils made of wood, plastic, metals, earthenware, and glassware; which produce school equipment, children's toys, professional tools, manual labor implements, improved carts; or which produce processed foodstuffs such as wheat and cassava flours, soybean sauce and beancakes. On the other hand, it is advisable to set up hog and chicken farms in conjunction with cultivating vegetables and subsidiary food crops in order to provide supplies for consumer cooperatives in wards. It is possible to set up bamboo and rush planting teams or units to purchase discarded materials and substandard products and to exploit raw materials to supply artisan industry and handicrafts production installations. It is possible to set up second-hand items shops to gradually limit flea markets. Carpentry, masonry and painting teams may be set up to paint doors and repair houses. Other teams may be organized to repair bicycles, motorcycles and household utensils made of wood, plastic, leather and rubber and electric appliances... One may also set up service units to cook meals, take care of children, buy grain and foodstuffs and so forth to help families with very few helping hands and families whose members go out to work.

Comrade Lam Van Sau also indicated that it is necessary to rationally recognize the service network in wards; to transfer young and healthy laborers to the production field; to investigate newly-opened tea, coffee and cigarettes which are considered useless to the ward residents since they are mainly meeting places for playboys, vagrants and persons engaged in illegal business and flea market dealings. Ward committees must convoke these persons, discuss with them and transfer them to the production field.

Cases Requiring Attention

The Director of the Labor Service added that, in view of the present situation, it is necessary to pay attention to jobs which are not yet really stable, which have a seasonal character and which require people to go far away such as the opening of new land to plant pineapples, water conservancy, the exploitation of Long Ho area, the building of new economic zones and so forth. For these kinds of job, it is necessary to select people who are strong but have no technical

specialty or do have occupations suitable to these jobs, and to organize them into professional labor teams and units. These teams and units must have production plans and plans to ensure the material and moral life of laborers so that all of them have their minds at ease to enthusiastically perform productive labor. After fulfilling their tasks, laborers will receive from the [ward] committee a certificate attesting that they have participated in productive labor in the wards and will be given priority for professional training in state vocational schools and courses, for employment recruitment to state agencies and enterprises or for assignment to on-the-spot jobs and so forth. In arranging jobs, it is also necessary to set aside a number of young, strong laborers with clear personal histories and to have files available to send to central and local production sectors to meet their recruitment demands. Meanwhile, it is possible, however, to send these young laborers to work at the wards' production installations (attention being paid to priority targets). It is also necessary to set aside a number of young students having the Level II and III cultural standards, good health and clear personal histories in order to meet the student recruitment requirements of the central and local levels. At the same time, vocational training must be provided for these young students to meet the present production demands and to prepare a contingent of technical workers to meet production requirements in the coming years. Training may be provided for the following trades: smithery, carpentry, masonry, plumbing, electrical machinery, construction material production, embroidery, wickerwork, lacquerware, sculpture, typewriting, accounting... Wards may provide vocational training under the form of coaching at production installations. For uncomplicated trades, wards may on their own organize work-study courses to enable students to achieve some self-subsistence while relying on the assistance of their parents as well as mass organizations and the administration.

On the other hand, while arranging jobs for the people, it is necessary to pay attention to the priority policy toward wounded soldiers, fallen heroes' families, army men and assault youths having completed their tours of duty, families having rendered meritorious service to the revolution and families which have few helping hands, are poor and have many children. Employment priority will be given first to people faced with numerous difficulties and then to those experiencing fewer difficulties. Occupations, health, age, sexes and family situation must be taken into consideration in order that jobs may be assigned appropriately.

9332

CSO: 4209

LABOR

FORCED LABOR MEASURES TO BE APPLIED

Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG in Vietnamese 4 Jul 79 pp 2, 7

[Article: "Application of Forced Labor Measures"]

[Text] While carrying out the task of providing employment for and assigning work to everyone, localities will apply forced labor measures against persons of working age and able to work who refuse to work and to undergo education on the labor obligation. However, the application of these measures must be carried out in conformity with the gist of Directive No 97/CT.UB which says the "forced labor measures will be applied in cases of extreme necessity."

According to the municipal Labor Service's instructions, the above mentioned forced labor can be divided into two categories: first, forced labor in wards, villages or suburbs; second, forced labor far from the city.

The instructions of the Labor Service also state that forced labor in wards, villages or suburbs will be applied to persons who have not come to ward and village agencies to register and apply for jobs or who have reported to these agencies but have refused the jobs assigned by wards and villages and have shown no improvement even after being convoked and warned by ward and village people's committees. Persons who earn their living by illegal means or disrupt public order and security but not to the point of deserving concentration-transformation or prosecution and who, though having been educated repeatedly, still refuse to look for jobs or evade the work assigned to them and laborers whose households experience difficulties--such as the fact that these laborers have to support their families, have small children and cannot work far from home--are also the targets of the policy of forced labor in wards, villages or suburbs.

The targets of the policy of forced labor in areas far from the city are:

--Persons who refuse to carry out the order of forced labor in wards, villages or suburbs;

--Persons who earn their living illegally or disrupt public order and security but not to the extent of deserving concentration-transformation or prosecution, who have shown no improvement after being educated several times, who are not busy with their family affairs and who are able to go and work in areas far from the city.

Persons who stubbornly refuse to show any progress after repeatedly undergoing education and transformation and who refuse to carry out the order of forced labor far from the city will be dealt with appropriately.

If forced labor is to be implemented in wards, villages or suburbs, the forced labor order will be signed by the chairman of the precinct or district people's committee. The order of forced labor far from the city and the order of concentration-transformation will be signed by the chairman of the municipal people's committee.

Concerning the implementation of the forced labor order, the municipal Labor Service points out: for persons forced to work in wards and villages, the ward and village people's committees will send them to local production installations where they will be subject to the education and close management of the guidance and job-assignment committee in these wards and villages through the medium of the Youth's, Women's, Laborers' Association's and Front's organizations. If such installations do not exist, wards and villages may set up vegetable gardens and livestock raising farms in the suburbs to provide employment for such people. Wards may also organize these people into labor teams or units to carry out water conservancy, to build state farms and so forth.

With regard to persons forced to work far from the city, precincts and districts will organize them into manual work sites and send them out to open new land for cultivation or to exploit forest products, or will set up farms and state farms and send them there to carry out productive work.

Rights of Laborers and Forced Labor Duration

Since the above mentioned people do not lose their citizen's rights, they are entitled to all material and moral rights of laborers. In organizing production installations, the local administration must, therefore, pay attention to the problem of cadres and to the organization of management, boarding, dispensaries, clubs and so forth in order to create all the necessary conditions for material and moral life, thus setting everyone's mind at ease for productive labor.

According to Decision No 201/CP of the Council of Ministers, the duration of forced labor is 6 to 24 months. Nevertheless, production installations where there are forced laborers must, every 6 months, reexamine individual cases in order to shorten or extend the forced labor duration according to individual progress. Examination and approval will be conducted by examination and ratification councils in production installations, with the cooperation of representatives of the production installation leading committee and of the Youth, Women's and Trade Unions or Laborers' Association...

After examination and approval, the production installations will send the lists of laborers forced to work on the spot to the precinct or district people's committees, and the lists of laborers forced to work far from the city to the municipal people's committee, for decision on shortening or prolonging the labor period and on praising and rewarding good people and good deeds. Concerning persons who have fulfilled their forced labor terms, their personal history records will contain no mention of disciplinary action taken and jobs will be arranged for them in a rational manner. If they want to resume work at their former installations, their wish must be fulfilled.

The Labor Service has also indicated that if persons forced to work on the spot or far from the city find that they are not treated according to state regulations, they have the right to complain to inspection and labor agencies at various levels. Pending a solution to their complaint, they still must carry out the forced labor order. Inspection and labor agencies have the duty to solve their cases and answer them in 30 days at the latest.

The Labor Service has also reiterated that the examination of various categories of targets (forced labor on the spot, forced labor far from the city and concentration-transformation) must be carried out collectively, carefully (with meticulous investigations and study) and without partiality, mistakes and omissions. On the other hand, the management of these targets must be mainly based on education coupled with solicitous care for their material and moral life.

9332

CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Văn An [NGUYEENX VAWN AN]

*Standing Member of the VGP Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; *Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nam Dinh City; recently he attended a meeting in Nam Dinh marking the anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Democratic Party. (DOC LAP 16 Jul 79 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Bảy [NGUYEENX VAWN BAYR]

*Director of the Water Conservancy Service, Hanoi; his article on Hanoi's readiness to cope with natural disasters and war damage appeared in the cited source. (NONG NGHIEP 5 Jul 79 p 2)

Hà Văn Biên [HAF VAWN BIEEN]

*Head of the Water Conservancy Service, Hai Hung Province; his article "Reenforcing and Developing Irrigation Units" appeared in the cited source. (NONG NGHIEP 20 Jul 79 p 2)

Việt Chi [VIEETJ CHI]

*Acting Head of the Cultivated Plants Department, Ministry of Agriculture; his article "Collective Animal Husbandry and the Production of Fertilizer" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Aug 79 p 2)

Tạ Quang Chiến [TAJ QUANG CHIEENS]

Deputy Head of the Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 7 Jul 79 he attended a swim meet in Hai Hung Province. (THE DUC THE THAO 14 Jul 79 p 1)

Lê Thanh Đạo [LEE THANH DAOJ]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 7 Jul 79 he attended a swim meet in Hai Hung Province. (THE DUC THE THAO 14 Jul 79 p 1)

Bê Viêt Đẳng [BEES VIEET DAWNGR]

Deputy Head of the Institute of Ethnographic Studies; his article "Ethnographic Studies Support Combat; the Defense of the Fatherland and Building Socialism" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 21 Apr 79 p 8)

Ngô Duy Đông [NGOO ZUY DOONG]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 7 Jul 79 he attended opening ceremonies of a swim meet in his province. (THE DUC THE THAO 14 Jul 79 p 1)

Trần Quang Huy [TRAANF QUANG HUY]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Head of the Central Committee Science and Education Department; recently he attended a provincial level conference on education and science for South Vietnam in Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 17 Aug 79 p 4)

Trần Đẳng Khoa [TRAANF DAWNG KHOA]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 10 Aug 79 he attended the departure of a Vietnam Fatherland Front delegation visiting Laos. (NHAN DAN 11 Aug 79 p 1)

Trần Kiên [TRAANF KIEEN]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dac Lac Province; on 22 Jan 79 he attended a conference of the Dac Lac Province Fatherland Front Committee. (DAI DOAN KET 17 Feb 79 p 5)

Trần Lự [TRAANF LUWJ]

*Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; attended a conference held in Hanoi by the Ministry to review work during the 1975 to 1977 period on innovations in and applications of science and technology in the sector. (KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI No 6, Nov-Dec 78 p 58)

Trần Lương [TRAANF LUWOWNG]

*Secretary of the Vietnam Communications and Transportation Workers Trade Union; attended a conference held in Hanoi by the Union and the Ministry of Communications and Transportation to review work on innovations in and applications of science and technology in the sector during the 3-year period 1975-1977. (KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI No 6, Nov-Dec 78 p 58)

Cao Văn Lương [CAO VAWN LUWOWNGJ]

Editorial secretary of NGHIEN CUU LICH SU, the bimonthly journal of the Institute of Historical Studies, Vietnam Social Science Commission; his name appears on the masthead of the journal. (NGHIEN CUU LICH SU No 1, Jan-Feb 79 masthead)

Đỗ Nhuận [DOOX NHUAANJ], Musician

Secretary General of the Vietnam Association of Musicians and editor-in-chief of the Association's magazine AM NHAC; attended a gathering of musicians in Ho Chi Minh City in July 1978 to discuss music requirements in the new situation. (AM NHAC No 3, Sep 78 p 61 and masthead)

Trần Ngọc Phượng [TRAANF NGOCJ PHUWOWNG]

*Director of NHAN DAN Newspaper Printing House; a photo of him taken at a conference held at the Printing House to review its work in 1977 is published in this issue. (KY THUAT IN No 8, Jul 78 p 12)

Nguyễn Thành [NGUYEENX THANHF]

*Director of Radio Voice of Vietnam [Hanoi Radio] Facility II [Co so II]; attended a gathering of musicians in the Ho Chi Minh City in July 1978 to discuss music requirements in the new situation. (AM NHAC No 3, Sep 78 p 61)

Lê Văn Thới [LEE VAWN THOWIS]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; President of the Association of Patriotic Intellectuals of Ho Chi Minh City; on 10 Aug 79 he headed a delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front on a visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. (NHAN DAN 11 Aug 79 p 1)

Xuân Thủy [XUAAN THUYR]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 10 Aug 79 he attended the departure of a Vietnam Fatherland Front delegation visiting Laos. (NHAN DAN 11 Aug 79 p 1)

Phan Thị Thương [PHAN THIJ THUWOWNG]

*Director of the Hung Vuong Hospital, Ho Chi Minh City; her article "For the Heroic Mothers of Our Heroic Sons" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 10 Mar 79 p 24)

Minh Tiến [MINH TIEENS]

Vice Minister of Interior; his article on physical fitness in the People's Armed Public Security Forces appeared in the cited source. (THE DUC THE THAO 16 Jun 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Tiến [NGUYEENX VAWN TIEENS]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 10 Aug 79 he attended the departure of a Vietnam Fatherland Front delegation visiting Laos. (NHAN DAN 11 Aug 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Khanh Toàn [NGUYEENX KHANHS TOANF]

Chairman of the State Social Science Commission; *Head of the Vietnam Historical Studies Institute; on 8-10 Aug 79 he attended a conference on research and editing of local history. (NHAN DAN 11 Aug 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Trường [NGUYEENX XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

*Vice Minister of Agriculture; his article "1979 is the Year of Cooperativizing the South" appeared in the cited source. (NONG NGHIEP 5 Jul 79 p 5)

Hoàng Anh Tuấn [HOANGF ANH TUAANS]

Acting Head of the South Vietnam Branch of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his article "Scientific Research and the Determination to Defeat the Aggressor Army" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 24 Feb 79 p 12)

Võ Khắc Vẽ [VOX KHAWCS VEX], Lieutenant Colonel

*Head of the Armed Forces Sports and Physical Education Bureau; his article "Physical Training for the Troops" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Aug 79 p 2)

CSO: 4209

PUBLICATIONS

CONTENTS OF JUNE ISSUE OF 'ECONOMIC STUDIES' JOURNAL

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [ECONOMIC STUDIES] in Vietnamese No 3, Jun 79

[Text] The S&T Revolution and the Reactionary Policies of Imperialism and Beijing Expansion (pp 1-4)

(Speech by Dao Van Tap, vice chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission and head of the Commission's Institute of Economic Studies, at the International Scientific Conference on "The S&T Revolution and the Deeper Economic Contradictions of Capitalism in the New Stage" organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow in May 1979)

On Practical Problems of the Organization and Management of Industrial Production Associations in Our Country (pp 5-13, 24)

(Article by Ho Phuong)

The Labor Factor in Agricultural Economic Development in Vietnam (pp 14-24)

(Article by Phung The Truong)

Natural Characteristics and Norms in Determining the Scale of Agricultural Enterprises (pp 25-30)

(Article by Nguyen Huy)

State Finance and the Money-Commodity Balance in the Current Stage (pp 31-39, 49)

(Article by Le Van Tu) [Being translated]

Industrial Cooperation in CEMA (pp 40-40)

(Article by Le Hang)

The Polish People's Republic on the Road to Building Socialism (pp 50-60)

(Article by Nguyen Thiet Son)

State Ownership in Modern Capitalist Societies (pp 61-75)

(Article by Le Van Sang)

Some Characteristics of Malaysia's Agriculture (pp 76-80)

(Article by Hoang Thanh Nhan)

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